E1

at least one antineoplastic agent selected from the group consisting of paclitaxel, docetaxel, doxorubicin and etoposide, at a dose less than the effective dose for suppressing tumor growth when administered alone,

wherein said tumor growth is suppressed.

N.E.

60. (reiterated) The method of claim 59, wherein said at least one antineoplastic agent is doxorubicin.

F1 E2

62. (amended) A method for suppressing tumor growth in a mammal comprising:

administering a replication competent, target cell-specific adenovirus, said adenovirus comprising an adenoviral gene essential for replication under transcriptional control of a prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-TRE wherein said target cell-specific adenovirus results in virus replication-dependent cytolysis; and

at least one antineoplastic agent selected from the group consisting of etoposide, paclitaxel, docetaxel and doxorubicin, at a dose less than the effective dose for suppressing tumor growth when administered alone,

wherein said tumor growth is suppressed.

63. (reiterated) The method of claim 59, wherein said at least one antineoplastic agent is selected from the group consisting of paclitaxel, docetaxel and etoposide.

N.E.

72. (reiterated) The method of claim 59, wherein the adenoviral early gene is E1A.

73. (reiterated) The method of claim 59, wherein the adenoviral early gene is E1B.

74. (reiterated) The method of claim 73, wherein E1B has a deletion of the 19-kDa region.

E3

75. (amended) A method for suppressing tumor growth in a mammal comprising:

administering a replication competent, target cell-specific adenovirus, said adenovirus comprising an adenoviral gene essential for replication under transcriptional control of a target cell-specific transcriptional regulatory element (TRE), selected from the group consisting of a prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-TRE, an α-fetoprotein (AFP)-TRE and a human uroplakin II (UPII)-TRE wherein said target cell-specific adenovirus results in virus replication-dependent cytolysis; and

an effective amount of an appropriate course of external radiation therapy to said mammal at a dose less than the effective dose for suppressing tumor growth when administered alone,

wherein said tumor growth is suppressed.

76. (amended) The method of claim 75, wherein said TRE is a prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-TRE.

Add the following new claims:

77. (new) A method for suppressing tumor growth in a mammal comprising:

administering a synergistic combination of

a replication competent, target cell-specific adenovirus, said adenovirus comprising an adenoviral gene essential for replication under transcriptional control of a prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-TRE wherein said target cell-specific adenovirus results in virus replication-dependent cytolysis; and

at least one antineoplastic agent selected from the group consisting of etoposide, estramustin, paclitaxel, docetaxel and doxorubicin, in a combined dosage effective to substantially reduce the numbers of said targeted solid tumor cell population,

wherein said tumor growth is suppressed.

78. (new) The method according to Claim 59, wherein said adenovirus is administered by site-specific injection.

79. (new) The method according to Claim 59, wherein said adenovirus is administered by intravenous injection.

REMARKS

In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the rejections, and allow claims 59-60, 62-63 and 72-79, the currently pending claims. Claims 61 and 64-71 have been canceled, without prejudice to refiling. Claims 59, 62, 75 and 76 have been amended, and new claims 77-79 added. No new matter is added.

Support for the amending language of new claims 78 and 79 may be found in the specification on page 48, lines 8-14. Support for the amending language of new Claim 77 may be found in the specification on page 21, lines 25-29. As shown in Table 5, the alkaloids etoposide, docetaxel and paclitaxel are synergistic when combined with a prostate targeted adenovirus.